WHOLE NO. 9409.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ TO JUNE 1

THE PRENCH INVASION.

Additional Accounts of the Battle Puebla and Defeat of the French.

Another Fight at Orizaba and Reported Defeat of the Mexicans.

The Invaders Show No Disposition to Evacuate the Country.

TROUBLE IN THE FRENCH CAMP.

Serious Disagreement Retween the Spanish and French Anthorities in Havana.

HAVANA, June 7, 1862.

The Terrific Charges of the Brench Chasseurs and Zou The French Minister in Havana Demands the Assistance of Spanish Troops to Rescue the French Army—Specula-tions as to the Futu e Course of Louis Napoleon, &c., &c. The Mexican capital is safe; the proud soldiers of the

he defenders of Puebla with tremendous loss, and eral Lorencezobliged to retreat to Orizaba, where he American continent through the intervention of European despots. Really it would be our jous to watch the effect of the starting intelligence as it bursts, like a bomb, and the festivities of the Tulleries. Would to God that the astonishing feats accomplished in the classical land of political prestidigitation—where the world renowned Zouaves and Chasseurs de Vincennes have fied before a

ngry, ragged soldiery; the laurels of Magenta and Solthe heels of brutish mestizoes, and the medals and "Stars of Honor" spatched disgracefully by dirty hands from the breasts of the French chivalry—would teach the That freedom's baitle, once begun, Though baffled oft, is ever won.

And may the lesson given before the walls of Puebla the Union bring into play a severer teacher, armed with

ed to Santiage de Cuba by the steamer Louisiana, of

the of the London convention, which they considered is yet subsisting in its effects.

General Serrano, with his usual gallantry, felt well hisposed to grant the supplies; but the almost unanimous printed of the Council of Superior Authority prevailed ever his generous wishes, and the relief was withheld artificial rections could be received from her Majesty's

ever his generous wishes, and the retief was withheld until instructions could be received from her Majesty's government.

Inis incident will nicely entangle the difficulties produced between the courts of Paris and Macrid by the withdrawal of the Spanish expedition from the Mexican and General Prim will arrive just in time to mingle in the not deutstee of this embroiled question.

As to the Emperor, it is not easy to foresce his resolutions. Probably he will said overwhelming reinforcements. On the other hand, he is notorious among the states man of Europe for his produces and self-passianism, and it is yet time to mend the ervors of Count Saigny. His soldiors have fought bravely, and there is no diegrace in acknowledging frankly that he has been led astray by the misrepresentations of Almoute. Of this he will be easily convinced when he is informed of the abandonment in which all honest Mexicans have left Gen. Almonte, and of the outburst of patriotic indignation at the commencement of hostilities, and the avowed designs of the Maxican traitors, shied by some of the reactionaries, for over the best part of these are averse to join their arms with a foreign invaler. It is only three days since the unexpected arrival in the Cunard steamer Trent, from Vera Cruz, of Generals Zalonga, Arebal, Cobes, Benavides, Colonel Galindo, and the famous Father Miranda. Perhaps some of them will proceed to Europe to intrigue for Almonte's cause; but it not improbable that they leave Mexico shruking from the diagrace of giving countenance to such a cause; but it not improbable that they leave Mexico shruking from the diagrace of giving countenance to such a cause;

VERA CRUZ, June 1, 1862.
The Juares Party in the Ascendant—Intrigues of the Church
Party with the French—The Battle at Puebla—Defeat of
the French, with the Loss of Seventeen Officers and Thre:
Hundred Men—Fight at Ortsaba, in which the French Proce Victorious—The Stories about Mexicon Unity al Huming—Trouble in the French Camp—Arrival of Com-motore Dunlop and the United States Legation—Health of the City-How Things Work Under the New Rule, de. One mouth ago the hopes of the clergy party were at a eturn to power; but to-day the spectacle is changed, and the so-called liberal party (that is the followers of stad the so called liberal party (that is the followers of Jearce) are in the ascendant. The French had, one month segn. commenced their march from Orizaha to Puebla, and had already defeated a force of five thousand troops of the government at Aculzingo. This victory impired them with confidence and urged their Mexican allies on the make efforts for a division of the glory of a triumphant march to the capital. Marquer and other well known leaders of the clergy faction were active in raliying their ferces to join in the capture of Puebla; and they induced the French General. Lorences, to believe that they had secured the fall of that place by intrigues with parties inside the city. On the 5th of May, in consequence of the reports made to him by his Mexican allies, General Lorences ordered an attack upon the Cerce of Guadalupe, the capital way believe that they had so more than the control of the composition of the complete the fortifications or the city with the capture of the capital market was made to the town, where the government forces had two heavy fortifications. The attack was made by the Zouaves and marines, to all something over a thousand men. The marines were soon dispersed, and led in disorder from the field, while the Zouaves charges thead and took the position they moved against. At the junctures a referst was sounded by the marines, and the Zouaves were forced to abandon their prize, seffering severely in their retreat by the fire of the Mexicans allies of the French was considerable. Seventeen afficers tell on the field, and of men the first of the Mexicans had allies of the French completely failed to comply with their romines. Has they have compiled, they would have their the control of the control of the first of the Mexican allies of the French completely failed to comply with their romines. Has they have compiled, they would have their the control of the first and to control of the first and to comply with their romines. Has they have compiled, they would have their the control of the firs

So soon as the Free ch commenced their retreat forces left Puchla in pursuit, but more with the view of preventing the junction of Marquez and others with the Freech than of giving battle to the latter. On the a termon of the lish, near frigata, the forces of Marquez, who were marching for the town, and at once gave battle, and were in a fair way of completely destroying Marquez. A small French force of come eight hundred men went against Guellar and Carvajal, and not only defeated them, but took nearly the whole of their men prisoners, the French suffering a loss of less than twenty between killed and wounded, and the Maxicans leaving three hundred deed on the field.

The French are now quartered at Orizaba, with a force of five-hundred men at Chiquibuite. In these positions they will remain until further advices from Frace. In taking possession of the Chiquibuite the French, in company with their Mexicu allies, now have entire possession of the road from here to Orizaba, and some two hundred way one are leaving here to day with previsions and army stores for the French. This does not look like an evacuation of the country, as some people state as probable. In addition to the heavy stores going forward, some beavy siege gums are to be sent off on the 23 or 34 for the French camp.

By letters of the 28th from the capital Heavis sick at Hustasco with a fever. His forces were at Chiquibnite, and retired to Puchla. Gene al Lave is sick at Hustasco with a fever. His forces were at Chiquibnite, and retired to Puchla. Gene al Lave is sick at Hustasco with a fever. His forces were at Chiquibnite, and retired to Puchla. Gene al Lave is sick at Hustasco with a fever. His forces were at Chiquibnite, and retired to Puchla. Gene al Lave is sick at Hustasco with a fever. His forces were at Chiquibnite, and retired to Puchla. Gene al Origa, with six thousand men, was at Queretard at an at sales, on his way to the capital. The report of he shaving arrived at the capital some times of the sound of the way to the capital sone t

ters written here. It is said a treaty with the United States for some money will secure the triumph of the government over all its enemies. After assurances of this kind being published every mail for menths in leading journals and directed to the State Department by the American Minister in Mosico, a treaty is finally made. This treaty provides for the all-heading olument in the shape or eleven millions. Now, how grattying it will be, to these who have supported this treaty (if it has been ratified at Washington) to know that already rearily the whole of the money has been squanderedless than helf a million remaining uncompromised. Who did not know this would have been the case after witnessing the profligate waste of the clergy property? And what conclusion can we come to as to the motives of men who have thus played into the hands of speculators about the Mexican palace? M do Saligny may be the tool of heavy bankers and stockjobers; but certainly be has not and cannot do more for them than a treaty like that made by Mr. Corwin.

The English public have been beguited by phantoms similar to those held up to the gaze of the United States, and now we have a treaty which is said to be "better than any intervention." The English iready had good treaties, and if respect for them had been enforced there would have been no compaints nor reclamations; and now, because old compacts have been trampled under foot with impunity, the Eng ish make a new one on precisely the name guarantee as formerly—viz, Mexican

toot with impunity, the English make a new one on pre-cisely the name guarantee as formerly—viz, Mexican "good faith."

Report says that a state of civil war provails in the

cisely the name guarantee as formerly—viz, Mexican "good fsith."

Report says that a state of civil war prevails in the French camp. General Lorencez, chagrined at the defeat or reverse at Puebla, is said to denounce M. de Saligny in no measured terms. The French General is also opposed to General Almente, and declares he will have nothing mr re to do with the Mexicans. In this the General is wiser than his Minister Plenipotentiary. The General is wiser than his Minister Plenipotentiary. The General is was do denounce the whose expedition. He sends forward a special measurer to the Emperor by this mail, and M. de Saligny does the same. It is impossible to say what as a they was of General Lorencez, but I imagine he wishes to throw the blame of the Puebla affair on the Mexican allies and M. de Saligny, and hereafter to be freed from the interference of the latter. The famous padre Miranda, who arrived here two days ago in company with Marquez, also goes on to Parisas an agent from General Almoste, so that from all sides the Emperor is going to have versions of the Mexican question. He will surely have to abandon the clergy party if he wishes to do anything with Mexica. A minervention that makes no alitances would in a short time dgaw the good people to it. They have now become intiffidated by the military brigandage which has ruled the country for years, and will only shew themselves after the establishment of order, which is only to be done by foreign arms, without the aid of one parity or the other.

Commodore Dunby arrived here from the capital a few days ago in company with Mr. Plumb, of the United States Legation, and Captain Shufeldt, United States Consult at havana. They mot with no special adventure on the road. Measura, Plumb and Shufeldt sail to-day for Havana, and Commodore Dunboy will sail in a short time for Jamaica.

All communication is now out off with the capital, and it is only by occasional couriers from to eign legations that we get even news. On the Orizaba road the government forces burned

manding general directed the attack without talent (conterpress).

The national arms are covered with glory, and I offer through you my congratulations to the supreme maristrate of our republic, for being engagement the Mexican army never once turned its back to the comy.

I must also state that while I was making arrancements for the defence of our national honor, I was obliged to send the brigades of Generals O'Horan and Carvajal in pursuit of the factions troops gathered in considerable numbers in Atlikeo and Matamoros. Perhaps this incident has saved our foreign enemy from total sombitation, and deprived the small army of the East of such a victory as would have rendered it forever immortal.

With this despatch of the glorious journey of the 5th, I include the details and partial despatches of the commanding generals who took part in the sugagement.

J. ZARAGOZA

TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

Proclamations of Generals Berriozabal and Zaragoza to Their Respective Commands.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL
TO THE BRIGADE UNDER HIS COMMAND.
COMPANONS IN ARMS—One day's fighting for you to
requite the hardships of many months. Victory has
crowned your-efforts, and the eagles of France have winged
their way across the Atlantic, only to lay under the
flexican fing the laurels of Schastopol, Magenta and Solferino. The state of Schastopol, Magenta and Solfor for the spected again as she deserves; for you have
the first to defeat them.

Sons of Vera Cruz, soldiers of Mexico, the enemy found
you united for the same cause—united you have not him,
united you have conquered.

Fellow ditizons, you have rescued the honor and independence of your country, and she blesses you. Hurrah
for independence! Hurrah for liberty! Hurrah for our
supreme government!

PROGLAMATION OF GENERAL ZARAGOZA TO THE SOLDIESS OF THE STATE OF GUANAJUATO.

COMPATHING IN ARMS—I congratulate you for your cooperation with the Army of the list, which affords me
the greatest satisfaction; for I know you as brave, intelligent and well disciplined soldiers. You come to join
us for the accomplishment of other feats of arms as
giorious as our victory on the 5th over the Freuch troops,
who are now in front of you, fortifying their positions,
though humbled and defected.

Soon, my friends, we will give another day of glory to
our country, and the arms of the State of Guanajuate will
shine proudly in your hands, fishing for our independence, as you have done it before for liberty and progress.

gress.

I see yet on your brow, the laurels earned at Loma Alta, Guadalajara, Silao and Calpulajana, and I am conddent victory reserves new honors for your bravery.

Compatriots, long live the Moxican republic! Live
liberty and the independence of our country!

GENERAL BRADQUARTERS, PUBLIA, May 7, 1862.

FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

Brigadier General A. S. Williams, communiting the First division of the Army of the Shenandonh, received, and promptly saw executed all the orders emanating from me, and by his military experience and knowledge of the proper disposition and movements of troops upon the buttle field, as well as by his admirable cooleess and energy, rendered invaluable service during the retreat. All the arrangements for the sick and wounded were made by Dr. Thomas Antisell, Medical Director of the Event distingt they acting as Denartment Director, dismade by Dr. Thomas Antisell, Medical Director of the First division, then acting as Department Director, dis-charging his dutie, with marked ability. His name was undvertently omitted in the roport, Dr. King being ab-sent only at Winchester.

Officers of the First Maryland regiment, recently es-

caped from captivity, give an emphatic denial to the charge against Mr. Clark, of the New York Herald, at the battle of Front Royal. They say he was of essential service to Colonel Kenly, acting as his aid and carrying orders, regardless of the danger of his position. Mr. Shouandonh and cut the ferry rope with his knife, thus preventing for a time the enemy from crossing that stream. After his capture a rebel officer said, "We in-end to raise the black flag in all future battles." Mr. cark inquired if he spoke by authority, saying, if so, he would find means to convey this intelligence to his Union friends, and the rebuls would find it a game that more than one could play at. Mr. Clark openly deno unced them to their faces as a set of murderers, traitors, and pirates; that as a British subject and a non combatant, his government would see justice meted out to them if they inflicted any punishment on him. Major Nelson, Captuins Smith and Reynolds, and Licutenants Nelson and Dution, of the First Maryland, made their escape at the buttle of Harrisonburg. Licutenant Selfridge, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, also escaped. Major Nelson and bis friends were spectators of the battle. He reports that when Jackson retreated he took his way toward the Port Republic bridge, and had succeeded in getting over with most of his main body when General Shelids' advance appeared on the left bank, cut him off from a portion of his train and rear guard, consisting of four regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and four guns. These still retreating, took the road towards Mount Crawford, while General Fremont was moving a column to cut them off a that point. Major Wilson heard beavy firing in that direction on Saturiay, and believes they were making a deaperate resistance.

The rebels left two hundred head of cattle and sheep on the Stannton pike, which were secured by General Fremont, and he also states that three hundred of the enemy's wagons were captured.

Ashby was said by the prisoners to have been mortally wounded by the Kaue Rilles, and died shortly after the battle.

Lieutenant Colonel Dushane was captured unhurt, at the lattle of Front Royal.

Jackson's retreat through Harrisonburg was a perfect panic.

The total number of prisoners taken by Jackson from

panic.
The total number of prisoners taken by Jackson from this place was 1,672, many of, whom have since escaped. The enemy's killed at Front Hoyal was 283.
Colonel Merphy, of the Twenty-high Ponnsylvania, and the other prisoners, were sent forward on the Stauton Pike, when Jackson retreated through Harrisonburg. General Frement had sent down a strong cavairy force to strengt a reconduct.

General Frement had sent down a strong cavalry force to attempt a recapture.

The telegrach line is completed, but not yet in working order, from this place to Harper's Ferry, and the build ers are now employed on the line to Strasburg.

The rebel prisoners, owing to the inclement state of the weather, were not sont forward pesterday, but are still comfortably for and domicted here.

The late raid of Jackson appears to have increased the spirit of rebellion in the valley. Nothing can be more bitter than the language and actions of the female rebels at the sceess of our arms. They omit no opportunity of showing their hatred of the Yankees.

present summer season at the Academy was the debut of Madame Herrmann last night in the "Child of the Reevery way exceedingly interesting, her first appearance on the stage created a favorable impression on the audience, while her singing, as the opera proceeded, increased it to a point of enthusiasm. For a debutant Madame Herrwhich was quite remarkable, although it is true that at the outset she gave evidence of a little nervousness, to the outset she gave evidence of a little nervousness, to which all debutants are subject. This soon disappeared, however. She sang the role of Maris very well throughout, and acted with a gracefulness and vivacity that reminded one of Piccolumni. Malame Herrmunn is evidently an artiste, and, with a little stage training, will hake a mark in Italian opera. Sile was received last might with great cordisity and satellation, and was repeatedly called out. The leading pieces of the opera were, well given, especially the music lesson, the terzette, in the second act, and the crising song. It is unnecessary to say that Brighoit and smain quite and ramed their resultation. Gatherials, played charmingly his own piece, from "Leorazia," and the "Groval de Veriso," between the sets. He rimana a richs were as essery as usual. The matines, to-day, promises to be a very flux else. GEN. PRIM IN NEW YORK.

Grand Banquet to the Distinguished Spanish Soldier.

Assembly of Spanish-Américan Citizens.

SPEECH OF GENERAL PRIM.

The Health and Prosperity of the Union Arms Enthusiastically Applauded.

SPLENDID DECORATIONS OF THE BANQUET HALL.

at the new rooms of Delmenico, given by the Spanish sidents of the city of New York. The affair was grand and magnificent, and in every way worthy of this great metropolitan city, and of the representatives of the Spanish-American republics resident among us. The new establishment of Deimonico was ornamented

The entrance on Fifteenth street was illuminated by inand elegance were layished everywhere. In the grand entrance or sala de entrada, there were several figures in bronze, representing scenes in the history of the middle ages. Some of them bore ismys and torches, others were loaded with roses, and the rest stood grim and gloomy, armed with swords and daggers. Green and gold cloth was spread on the great stairs and on the vesfinshed forth light and magnificence upon the festivities

was leaded with the greatest bounties of a rich summer season. The rest fruits of the tropics were there; and the odors of a hundred flowers mingled sweetly with the aroma of the grape and olive. The room was decorated publics were represented, and their silken banners float-ed proudly from every part of the hall. The illustricus United States banner. Opposite to him was the gaudy standard of Spain, wreathed with flowers, and supportrepublics of the South

Such a beautifully decorated table as that offered to the guests has soldom been seen in New York. Wealth and magnificence were apparent in everything presented to banquet was in fact laid out in Oriental splendor, worths of the rich nabobs of the East, and it is scarcely neces tary to say that South and Central America were well and honorably represented.

observed of all observers. The gallant officer is young and sprightly. He were the honorable orders he has wen at the cannon's mouth, and across his noble shoulders he bors the band of the military order of Sprin. The arrangements for the exception of the General and his friends were most perfect. The following were the

nittee to Wait on General Prim-Mosers. Galvez. Echevarria, Onativia and Riera.

Committee to Wait on the Diplomatic Body—Mesars. Durand, Canancho and Casado.

rand, Camancho and Casado.

These gentlemen were at their post before seven o'clock, but the distinguished company did not arrive until nearly eight. A number of musicians attached to Dedworth's Band were in attendance, and as the party stared the roun they were received with the soft strains of heaviful musics.

VICE CHAIRMAN Don F. Gimbernat. The mest Excellent the Count de Rous.

Brigadier General Wilaus del Bosch.

Colonel Butteure, A. D. C.

Señor Fan Miguel, A. D. C.

Señor Perez Calvo, Historiographer.

Colonel Cortasar, Commander Guerra of the Ulloa)

Señor Bon Asia Buranza, Minister from Perez.

Safor Bon — Barrata, Minister from Perez.

Renor Pon — Bisarri, Resident Minister of Guatema Reland Salvandor.

Sander Den — Montofar, Minister Extraordinary from Salvador.

Sender Den — Romere, Minister from Maxico.

Sender Den — Romere, Minister from Maxico.

Sender Den — Escapan, Minister from Maxico.

Sender Den — Stoughton, Consul of Syain.

Sender Den — Escapan, Vice Consul of Syain.

Sender Den Simon Camacho, Consul of Syain.

Sender Den Simon Camacho, Consul of Sender.

Sender Den J. M. Durand, Consul of Mexico.

Sender Den J. M. Durand, Consul of Mexico.

Sender Den J. M. Durand, Consul of Mexico.

Sender Den Edenberaria, Consul of Salvador.

Sender Den Edenberaria, Consul of Salvador.

Sender Den Enrique Carlore.

Sender Den J. M. Ceballos.

Sender Den Peter Ceballos.

Sender Den Pie Echevarria.

Sender Den Pie Echevarria.

Sender Den Pie Echevarria.

Sender Den Salvador Gemez.

Sender Den

rica is due, has just given to the world the mest solemn, the clearest and most convincing proof of the symmathy, moderation and generality with which she desires to proceed in her relations with her Spanish-American brethren. She sends to Mexico an army to support a claim for injuries which had been inflicted: but when she discovers that, from eaforesees circumstances, matters might go farther than was bearable to the sovereignty and independence of that republic, she recalls her froops, and suspends the arrangement of the question until it can be done with less projudies to the Mexicans. Such nobleness and generosity cannot otherwise than redeend to the greater glory of her whigives examples so worthy of imitation, inasmuch as they are unusual, or, I will say rather, unknown agnong nations. In this the Spanish government has shown that it not only has not the ambitions designs which its enemies attribute to it, but tries to spare Mexico any himilitation, and even trace of injury, and that its endawors are that Mexico shall preserve her independence and govern herself according to the principles which the free will of her inhibitants may establish I trust that this declaration of the "punish government will be sufficiently powerful to tighten, this bonds of the mest cordial and perfect friendshi, and brotherhood, which should forever unite the Spaniards of both worlds. Let all the populations of the new resublies see that the Somiaca's are their natural allies, their true friends, their real brothers, and that there is nothing to be f ared from them; thus, availing themselves on false pretext, they do not go to those countries to west a portion of territory by force, nor to oblige the inhabitants to govern themselves according to forms distasteful to them. Central America, happily, is a country which exists in that people towards Spain. There behold the Spanish flag in its entirety in the centre of the Guaremal m, with the white and blue stripes adopted by those States when they declared themselves independent

Senor Smox Camacho, Consul of Venezuela, read the following poem in honor of General Prim, in the mists of load and tremendous appliauso, and, being loudly encored, he had to repeat it:— EL EXMO. SR. CONDE DE REUS, SU HOJA DE SERVICIOS.

'Es muy grata de contar

La bistoria de Juan soldado.''

TRUEVA.—El Libro de los Cantares Al fuego arrebato la charretera Juan, el soldado de la gran campaña, Y djule, para orgujio de la España, Grado do General su cartuchera. Grado de General su cartuchera.

El titulo de noble en la trinchera,
De la cañones arranco a la zaña,
Y Conde se llamo por la alía hazaña
Que en el muro pregona su bandera.
Es Conde, es General—a el se lo debe.
Fama gano preclara en la tribuna,
Sabe imponer respeto en les consejos,
Glo: la le sobra y cuando alguien es arreve
La America a insultar con su fortuna
Lo detiene el Marques de Castillojos.*
Prim is Count of Reus and Marquis de los Cas-

e Gen. Prim is Count of Reus and Analysis at tillejon.

We subjoin a translation of the verses, conveying as rapidly as possible the sense of the original:—

HIS CENTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

The pleasant to dilate upon

The story of the soldier John.—Old Song.
In murd'rous battle, from and the fire,
A soldier of that great campaign, named John,
His equals too snatched and bright distinction won;
And then, ambition burning ever higher,
His cartouche gave Spain's valiant child and pride,
A rank and name are given to few beside.

A rais and name are given to tew obside.

Again, where rolls the canne's deen-mouthed tor
Springing, through trenches, with his bosom bared,
And up the battiement, where none have dared,
There plants his country's banner, while alone
He stands, undainted in the batt's front,
And thus he was the noble name of Count. General and Count: to self alone he owes
What his strong arm hath won with sturdy blows.
Great, too, in council, where his genius seeks
More famo; where Wisdom's sile at while he speaks.

To day General Prim Intends going down the bay about noce, to fospect a revolving cannon, innelliately after which, we understand, it is his intention to emback on board the Spanish steamer Ulies and proceed to Lisbon. Ho visited Wallack's theatrs on Thurday night, and witnessed the performance with evident pleasure. The relicking fun of Mr. W. J. Florence and excessive drollery of Mr. Davidge were fully appreciated by the noble Visitor, who has now some forther institute our character at home. Having visited the camp of General McCleilan and cet some idea of how "Amoricans fight," he now understands, to some extent, how we amuse outractives.

On the 8th instant, General Prim, commanding the suite, embarked on board the steamer Nelly Baker, on a trip up the York and Pamunkey rivers, to visit General McClellan at his headquarters before Richmond. The General's suite consisted of the following gentlemen:—

The last named gentleman is one of the most talented living writers of Spain. Captain Joseph Keller, late of the First New York Excelsior regiment, accompanied the distinguished party.

distinguished party.

On stepping on board the Nelly Baker, General Prim was received with hearty cheers by the passengers, and one of the cabins was assigned to the use of himself and staff. The General acknowledged the acclamations which greeted him by repeatedly bowing. During the progress of the trip the General viewed the quickly varying succession of landscapes with admiration, and repeatedly expressed himself on the vast resources of a country possessing such magnificent water highways, and a soil so proline. Occasionally the Nelly Baker would be met by reasols ecasionally the Nelly Baker would be met by reasels passing downwards, with troops on board, when cheer

such magnificent water highwary, and a soil so protine occasionality the Nelly Baker would be met by reasing a country and the second water and the water was the complete early condered would resonnt from the peacing attenuers, of the condered would resonnt from the peacing attenuers of the condered would resonnt the compriment with all the grace and signify of a spanish cavalier.

Yorktown and its frowning batteries, with the defence of Gloodester I only, on the control of the firter, were soon reasiled. There the teneral had a here operating to judging of a spanish cavalier.

Yorktown and its frowning batteries, with the defence of Gloodester I only, on the control of the skill and determination which, compelled the Confederates to about that admiration of the skill and determination which, compelled the Confederates to about that admiration of the skill and determination which, compelled the Confederates to about the skill and determination which, compelled the Confederates to about the skill and determination which, compelled the Confederates to about the skill and determination which, compelled the Confederates to about the skill and determination which, compelled the Confederates to about the skill and determination which, compelled the Confederates to the capacity of pioneral McClellan as a strategist.

The run bridge men skill and determination which compelled the Confederates to the capacity of pioneral McClellan as a strategist.

The run bridge men and the classification as a strategist of proposed the strategist of the stra

ness. The Orleans princes were particularly attentive in using the honors.

Next day, the 10th mat, there was a heavy can sterm, which continued all day, and the reads, which it was supposed were the new face where to begginess before, were rendered actually were, and were nearly in assable. As there was no chance of an advance to Richmone in Such weather, denoral frim determined on bidding larewell to the American their and advance to bidding larewell to the American their and the sub-circular. A coronagly they left after mutual advans, but, before leaving the cann, denoral Burushie arrived at headquarters, and was presented to temoral frim. Congratulations exchanged, the visitors monated the norses furnished them at hadquarters, and started for the railroad station, escorted by Lout, tower, or the second United states cavairy. On arriving at the extiting train was to waiting on which the wine party departed

for the railread station, escoried by Local, fewes, or the Second United States cavalry. On arriving at the station arrain was to waiting, on which the whole party departed for white Hoose, where Laoutenant colone it galls, Captain Sartelli and Captain Station, or the regulars, were ready to receive them, and conducted them on board the steamer, where they remained thit the following shorting, when they let for Fortiess Monree, arriving their in discounse.

The demonster expressed his high satisfaction at all he had seen, and at the contrex mat had been extended to him wherever he wont. He says he will heve o ogethis visit to the great Army or the Polomac. He unequivocally declared that the army of the thinked States is the finest in the world. He could see they had had a time; but still they were enterted and devoted to here teacers. He is lost in astonicament at the difficulties they have overcome—difficulties that none but the very best sufferic Gould have possibly surmounted. He alluded particularly to the executable conds that had been you over by the army in such a brief space or time, with neavy artiflery and baggage trains. As for towards the with neavy artiflery and baggage trains. As for towards the country. Reserving to the seeing in Euro, e, he said the governments there would tramble it they could but see the enormous means employed and the vest and elective army raised by the United States to quell an literal excitation. Following out this train of thought, how much more would the people exert themselves he said, and what tremshale is one-given the truth, so that heacourficher shall be no more occurs for misunderstanding the resource of the country and the ability to cruen cut election. He is determined that there shall be none to the country and the ability to cruen cut election. He is determined that there shall be none to the country and the ability to cruen cut election. He is determined that there shall be none to the country and the ability to cruen cut election. He is an accounts, but he is